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No. 818.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

MONDAY, December 10, 1770.

The Ship Two Peggies, Capt. M'Kenzie, is arrived at New-York, in 6 Weeks from Belfaſt, who brings twelve Prints from thence to the 5th of October, from which the following Articles are extracted, viz.

By the KING.

A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS our Parliament ſtands prorogued to Tueſday the 13th day of November next; We, with the advice of our Privy Council, do hereby publiſh and declare our Royal Will and Pleaſure that the ſaid Parliament ſhall, on the ſaid 13th day of November next, be held and ſit for the diſpatch of diver's weighty and important Affairs, And the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes, and the Commiſſioners for ſhires and Burghs, of the Houſe of Commons, are hereby required to give their Attendance accordingly, at Weſtminſter, on the ſaid 13th day of November next.

Given at our Court at St. James's, the 28th day of September, 1770, in the 10th year of our Reign.

GOD Save the KING.

Peterſburgh, Aug. 31. The Court has publiſhed this day a detail of the glorious victory gained by Count Romanzow on the firſt of this month over the Grand Vizer. This relation is very full, containing 19 pages in quarto—It appears that the Turks in the battle loſt 40,000 Men, without reckoning 2000 priſoners, of whom the greateſt number are Officers of rank. Our loſs on this occaſion only amounts to 353 killed, and 950 wounded, as well Officers as private men. The booty taken on the field of battle, and at Iſmail, conſiſts of 53 pair of colours, two horſe-tails, two ſtandards, four pair of kettle drums, 203 pieces of heavy cannon, and an innumerable quantity of baggage, tents, carts of ammunition, proviſions, &c. &c.

The priſoners declare the Ottoman army conſiſted of 50,000 infantry, and 100,000 horſe, being the flower of the Turkiſh troops, commanded by their moſt celebrated Officers.

Prince Repnin in the expedition to Iſmail killed 1000 Turks, and made 900 priſoners. The troops encamped round that fortreſs amounted to 20,000 men.

Warſaw, Sept. 8. We have juſt received the melancholy news by a courier from Gen. Romanzow's army, of the death of Prince William of Brunſwick, after five days illneſs of a violent fever. We have alſo an account that Paulawski's confederates have ſeized the Regiments of horſe-guards from the ſuburbs of Krakaw; that the plague has ſpread to Live Poland; and that Bender has ſurrendered to the Ruſſians.

Leghorn, Sept. 7. The Ruſſian ſquadron that is cruiſing off Tenera, has taken 40 veſſels deſtined for Conſtantinople, moſt of them laden with proviſions, and the reſt with the moſt precious merchandizes of Aſia and Africa; Theſe veſſels being ignorant of the unhappy fortune of the Ottoman fleet, could not avoid falling into the hands of the Ruſſians. It is reported here, that all the Iſles of the Archipelago have declared themſelves for the Ruſſians.

Vienna, Sept. 22. On Sunday laſt the Duke of Glouceſter arrived here, under the title of Earl of Connaught. The next day his Highneſs went to Luxembourgh, where he was preſented to the Empreſs Queen and the Imperial family.

Paris, Sept. 21. If we may credit the reports current, the Ruſſians have forced the Straits of the Dardanells with a little loſs; that their fleet was before Conſtantinople, and that the Grand Signior, with his treaſure and Seraglio, had retired to Aſia-Minor.

LONDON.

September 27. The Lords of the Admiralty anſwered to the body of merchants concerned in the Levant trade, who applied the other day to know if the preſent rumours of a war had any foundation, was ſomething to this effect; "There is no immediate ground to ſuppoſe that war will ſpeedily take place."

We are aſſured that it is determined, if the Court of Portugal does not give immediate and ample ſatisfaction for the inſult offered to Great-Britain, in their illegal and oppreſſive uſuage of our Engliſh trader, war will be directly declared againſt her.

It is remarkable that the Turkiſh fleet has been deſtroyed by the Ruſſians in the very ſame place where the Perſians fleet, belonging to Xerxes, was deſtroyed by the Greeks ſome ages ago.

By the late defeat of the Turkiſh fleet near Scio, the Ruſſians have not only been enabled to block up the Straits of the Dardanelles, but are likewiſe become maſters of Candia and Cerigo, and all the Archipelago.

Orders have been ſent to the Commanding Officer in the Mediterranean, to ſend a frigate to cruiſe off the harbour of Toulon, to watch the motions of the French there.

It is aſſured, that a joint aſſociation of our Weſt-India and North-American Merchants have made a propoſal to Government, to furniſh, out of their own pockets, without any Intereſts whatever, any ſum, be it what it will, that may be thought neceſſary for the conqueſts of the two great Iſlands of Cuba and Hiſpaniola; provided that theſe two Iſlands, when conquered, ſhall, by an Act of Parliament for that ſpecial purpoſe to be firſt enacted, be given ſhare and ſhare alike, to the aſſociators in proportion to their reſpective ſubſcriptions.

The Commander of the Favourite ſloop of war, from Falkland Iſlands, has we hear, been introduced to his Majeſty, and honored with a private conference.

The talk in the city now is greatly changed. The impending war is no longer dreaded, & ſtocks begin to riſe.

It is aſſerted, that there are ſeveral aggravating circumſtances, relating to the affair at Falkland-Iſlands, in the papers of the Favourite ſloop of war, which have not yet been made public.

Tueſday laſt a letter was ſent to the Lord-Mayor, to inform him, that a grand Council would be held in a few days, concerning the preſent critical ſituation of affairs with reſpect to Spain; and to aſſure his Lordſhip, that he ſhould be immediately acquainted with the determination thereupon.

Wedneſday, after the breaking up of the Admiralty Board, an Expreſs was ſent off to Falmouth, to be forwarded by an advice boat, to the Commander of his Majeſty's ſquadron at Newfoundland.

The ſame day an order was ſent to the Board of Ordnance, for a large quantity of powder, balls, bombs, and ſhells, for the uſe of his Majeſty's garriſons of Gibraltar and Port-Mahon.

The ſword of war, like the ſword of Damocles, hangs, we are told, as it were by a horſe hair. The matter in diſpute between us and Spain, it is ſaid, ſtands thus: Falkland Iſland is conſidered by the Miniſtry, as an object of no very great conſequence, and which they can at any time, eaſily repoſſeſs themſelves of; but the affront offered to the nation in taking it, is looked upon as the greateſt. In reſentment therefore for ſuch an outrage to the law of nations, as well as to the laſt treaty of peace, a meſſenger has been ſent to the Spaniards, to let them know, that they muſt immediately reinſtate us in poſſeſſion of Falkland Iſland, and make good all the damages done there; that they muſt alſo now pay directly the Manilla ranſom, without deduction or abatement; furthermore, that they muſt indemnify us for the expence of our preſent equipments, amounting, according to eſtimate, to 700,000l. and make a proper apology for this ſcandalous infraction of peace, by their Ambaſſador, otherwiſe, that War will be inſtantly declared. The public will doubtleſs be impatient to know how theſe terms are received by the haughty Spaniards.

LONDON, October 2.

This day came on at Guildhall the election of a Lord Mayor of this City for the year enſuing, on which occaſion the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen went to Guildhall chapel to hear divine ſervice, (inſtead of St. Lawrence's church, as uſual.) After the ſermon, the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen returned to Guildhall, where, on a ſhew of hands, Braſs Croſby and James Townſhend, Eſqrs. were returned by the Livery to the Court of Aldermen, who made choice of Mr. Croſby for Lord Mayor. When Sir Henry Bankes was put up, there was an almoſt general hiſs, and only three hands were held up in his favour. There was a very full hall.

Lord Chatham, it is reported, has been lately employed in drawing up a plan for ſettling the differences with America, which, it is ſaid, his Lordſhip intends to lay before the Houſe of Peers, at the opening of the next Seſſion of Parliament.

The laſt letters from Boſton aſſert, that tranquillity is perfectly reſtored in that quarter, and that a free trade is ſpeedily expected to be opened.

At preſent all party diſputes ſeem to be laid aſide: It is ſaid, that moſt of the principal members of oppoſition, who are perſons of character and property, have reſolved, at this dangerous criſis, to ſtrengthen the hands of Government, that Great-Britain may act with vigour and unanimity againſt her foreign enemies.

The general toaſt in moſt companies now is, Foreign War and Domeſtic Peace.

Authentic advices from Leghorn, received this day, mention that the Ruſſian ſquadron had battered for five days the fortification at the entrance of the Dardanelles, but that a violent northern hurricane, called in thoſe parts Tramontane, had obliged them to retire.

The report of an anſwer having been given by the Spaniſh Court with reſpect to the taking of Falkland Iſland, is entirely groundleſs, as the expreſs is not yet returned from the Court.

A Gentleman of character and fortune is ſent off expreſs to Madrid. The Miniſtry are determined not to act raſhly in the preſent criſis, but to proceed through every ſtep of this important quarrel deliberately and ſlowly; they are determined to ſtoop to argument, before they riſe to blows. If the meſſenger meets with an honorable reception at the Court of Madrid, and receives candid anſwers to his interrogatories concerning Falkland-Iſlands, it will ſeem to merit a candid diſcuſſion on both ſides; but if he is put off with ſhuffling, evaſive anſwers, (as is thought will be the caſe,) the expreſs is to return immediately,—and a Britiſh fleet will eaſily aſſert the Britiſh rights.

The following is the Letter which has given offence to the Spaniſh Ambaſſador.

[Publiſhed in one of the London Papers.]

I Would ſtart the ſ[ubject] D. of C. againſt any one of the three crowned heads of the Bourbon family. There ſeem to be a diſtinct climax among their three Bourbonian Majeſties. The King of Sicily's eldeſt Brother, we all know, was put aſide from the throne, becauſe he was an abſolute, irrecoverable idiot. His preſent Majeſty of Sicily is, I conceive, juſt one remove from his brother.

The next crowned head of the Bourbon family, I mean the King of Spain, may be allowed to be one remove and a half from his Sicilian Majeſty, if weighed in the ſcale of intelligent and intellectual beings.

As a proof that the King of Spain is removed ſomewhat more than a degree and a half from downright idiotry, I will relate a ſtory of him, which will convince any favourer of monarchial government, that his Catholic Majeſty is endowed with ſufficient underſtanding to govern the rich and powerful kingdom of Spain, or indeed any other kingdom in Chriſtendom, according to the modern ſtandard of Bourbonean kings.

Some few years ago Charles the Third, his preſent Catholic Majeſty, who is paſſionately fond of hunting, had accoutred himſelf for the chace. It was in the month of January, and the weather at the extremeſt point of cold.—The ſnow began to fall in ſuch broad flakes, that the poor King was abſolutely prohibited the chace that day. The ſervants about his Perſon were ordered to lay three or four dozen of watches before their royal maſter, in order that he might amuſe himſelf with the delightful and inſtructive paſtime of winding them up. It ſeems that even this King affects, and is allowed, all the pageantry, ceremony, and parade of regal ſtate. His ſervants thus having brought him the watches, retired, and left him all alone. It is remarkable of this crowned head, that, like Cicero, he is nunquam minus ſolus quam cum ſolus; that is to ſay, he never perceives the leaſt difference whatever between a ſolitude and a multitude.

I take the winding up of thirty or forty watches to be an operation which muſt fatigue the mental faculties, and thoſe faculties fatigued make room for the exertion of the body powers; accordingly we are told that his Majeſty, who is an enemy to idleneſs and inaction, the moment he had wound up his watches, immediately perceived by dint of inſtinct, that the weather was extremely cold. To counter-operate the inclemency of this ſharp ſeaſon, what could his Majeſty do? His ſervants had left his hunting whip in the room with him; this room was hung with Gobelin tapeſtry. The vivid colours, and lively figure of an Arabian ſteed, ready ſaddled, was repreſented to the life. His Majeſty, who is not eaſily deceived, immediately approaches the high-coloured arras, attempts to mount his Bucephalus; the pictured ſtirrup fails to admit his Kingly foot, and oh! dire miſhap, plump falls his Majeſty of Spain on the reſplendent wax-rubbed floor. Long did this mighty Monarch, o'er whoſe wide dominions the ſun never ceaſes to ſhine, ponderate in his kingly breaſt, whether he ſhould correct the reſplendent wax-rubbed floor, or whether his hunting-whip would not fall with greater juſtice on the ſtill prancing, proud Arabian ſteed. Wiſely did Charles the Third diſtinguiſh between primary and ſecondary cauſes. The ſaddled palfry could not but appear to be the proper and immediate object of royal reſentment. This weighty point determined, and Charles having thus acted the two parts of juryman and judge, there remained only the executioner's part for him to perform. Inſtantly he ſprung from the floor and with his three-thong'd hunting-whip, during thirty-four minutes, two ſeconds and an half, with hand uplifted ſublimi flagello, flogg'd the unmoving, unmoved ſtately quadruped. At length half drowned, and half ſuffocated in his own unfragrant exudations, which copiouſly oozed out at every pore, the King quite ſpent, again involuntarily ruſhed rumbling down upon the reſplendent wax-rubbed floor. Alarmed at this unuſual noiſe, the guard attendant in the outer room, breaking through all order and every etiquette of Madrid's ſolemn, ſtately marching court, quickly ruſhed into the apartment-royal, found their monarch, Cyrus-like, weltering, if not in reeking gore, at leaſt in reeking ſweat.

The faculty called in, all ſtand aghaſt! and they themſelves ſhivering with cold intenſe, much wonder whence the cauſe of all this burning heat which thus unknown had overpowered their King. When Brait, as riſing from a trance, and ſtarting into life again, thus oracularly, anſwered Charles the Third,

"Be not ſurprized that thus I ſweat, for by this watch of Graham's make, thirty-four minutes, two ſeconds and a half, have I been flogging, with this whip, whoſe ponderous handle is of maſſy gold, that high ſpirited quadruped, whoſe traiterous hoof hath twice extended my whole length upon this floor." Much more ſpoke he, whilſt very word was to the full as pertinently wiſe.

From theſe outlines, characteriſtic of this crowned head, your readers will perceive I had ſtrong reaſons for ſaying that Charles the Third King of the two Indies, is rather more than a degree and a half leſs unwiſe than his Son Ferdinand the Fourth, King of the two Sicilies.

In my next letter I will draw the picture of that other crowned head of the Bourbon family, Lewis the Fifteenth, King of Navarre. One who Paints to the life.

// Duke of Cumberland ſ. A Tory. ¶ vide page 320. ¶ vid page 311. ¶ vid Manilla pa. 60. Vol. I

The following Advices we received by the Lord Hyde Packet arrived at New-York.

LONDON,

Oct. 3. According to the letters from Conſtantinople, the Divan were of opinion, that as the Grand Vizer had a ſufficient army, the Grand Signior ought to put himſelf at the head of his troops, in order to inſpire them, by his preſence, with an ardour which might probably g ve a turn to affairs.—By the ſame acounts twelve carravelles, ſome ſaiques, and a great number of ſoldiers, had juſt been diſpatched to the Dardanelles. Some propoſitions of peace, we are told at the ſame time had been made on the part of a mediating power, which the Ottoman Miniſtry, ſeemed inclinable to liſten to, but the Grand Signior abſolutely refuſed even to hear them mentioned.

Yeſterday it was reported, that an account from Madrid arrived on Monday, the particulars of which have not yet tranſpired; however, they are ſaid to be pacific; and that every reaſonable reſtitution ſhall be forthwith made to the Britiſh Court.

In conſequence of the above, ſtocks roſe, from ten o'clock on Monday morning to one, two and a half per cent. and got up one per cent yeſterday.

Another account ſays, a great Perſonage has expreſſed the greateſt uneaſineſs till the return of a Meſſenger from a ſouthern Court, which may ſerve to ſhew how really critical and dubious public affairs are at preſent.

Lord H——, on Saturday laſt, at a Nobleman's table, publicly offered a wager of 1000 guineas to 500, we ſhould not have a war, either with France or Spain, theſe ſix months.

The Ruſſian ſquadron has taken eighty veſſels, eſcorted by four ſhips from Cairo, and richly laden with tribute from Syria and Egypt. Several more ſhips from the ports of Aſia and Africa, being ignorant of the deſtruction of the Ottoman fleet, have likewiſe fallen into the hands of the Ruſſians.

Letters from Dublin mention, that orders have been received there from England, for recruiting the land forces on that eſtabliſhment to their full complement of men.

Yeſterday General Paoli received ſome intereſting diſpatches from the iſland of Corſica, which were the ſame day communicated, by his Excellency to Lord Weymouth.

There is no meſſenger yet arrived from Spain, but one is expected on Friday next; according to the Advices he brings will depend the event, whether we ſhall have a war with that kingdom or not.

Letters from Holland by the laſt mail adviſe, that they had advice there of a treaty of alliance being actually concluded between the Courts of Verſailles, Madrid, Vienna and Stockholm; and it was further ſaid, that Portugal had been invited, and it was expected would accede to it.

PHILADELPHIA November 26.

Extract of a Letter from St. Chriſtopher's, dated the 10th Inſt. juſt arrived in the Brig —, Capt. Smith.

"By a Gentleman who arrived Yeſterday from Dominica we are aſſured, as a Matter of Fact, that the Day before he left that Iſland, ſome Gentlemen who arrived from Martinico, brought Advice, that a French Frigate arrived at St. Piere's from France, with Diſpatches for his Excellency Count de Ennerie, which, were of ſuch Importance, as made it neceſſary for him to communicate the Contents of them to the Governor of Fort Royal, tho' then 11 o'Clock at Night. This cauſing ſome Speculation among the Inhabitants, they ſolicited his Excellency to inform them if they had any Thing to apprehend from the Engliſh.—They were anſwered, they had not; but that Spain had already *declared WAR* againſt England, though the Engliſh had not yet declared. The Frigate ſailed in a few Hours for Hiſpaniola."

November 29. Sunday laſt Captain Bucanan arrived here from St. Vincent's, who informs, that he touched at St. Thomas's and dined with a Gentleman there; that while they were at Dinner, the Gentleman received a Letter from St. Croix, giving an Account of a terrible Earthquake at that Place, whereby a Circle of twelve Miles in Length, and three Quarters of a Mile broad, at the Southweſt End of the Iſland, was entirely ſunk.

NEW-YORK, December 3.

Yeſterday Captain James Seymour arrived here from St. Kitts, in 21 Days: He brings no Account of any Earthquake having lately happened at Santa-Croix, as mentioned under the Philadelphia Head in this Paper.

BOSTON. December 10.

Capt. Adams in the Brig Three Brothers of this Place, arrived at Plymouth laſt Friday after 28 Days Paſſage, in a diſtreſs'd and ſhatter'd Condition.

A few of the Rev. Dr. Whittaker's *Sermons on the Death of the Rev. Mr.* Whitefield, *are juſt come to Hand, and may be had of* Edes & Gill. (Price 9d.)

Laſt Monday arrived in Nantaſket-Harbour, the Tweed Frigate, Capt. Collier, after a Paſſage of 25 Days from New-York, the Weather having been very bluſtering on the Coaſt, ſhe received ſome Damage in her Sails & Rigging, which it is ſaid will prevent her ſailing for England theſe ten Days.—The Tweed bro't the Right Hon. the Earl of Dunmore to his Government of New-York, and is now come here to take on board Lady Bernard & Family, for England.

At the Superior Court of Judicature, Court of Aſſize and General Goal Delivery, now holden at Boſton, for the County of Suffolk, came on the Trial of Eight Soldiers belonging to the 29th Regiment, who ſtood indicted for the Murder of the ſeveral Perſons on the Evening of the 5th of March laſt, by firing their Guns in King-ſtreet. The Examination of Witneſſes took up five Days, the Council for the Crown and the Council for the Priſoners held about two Days: On Wedneſday Forenoon the Honorable Court ſummed up the Caſe, which finiſhed after One o'clock P. M. when the Jury went out, and in about two Hours brought in their Verdict, Two of the Soldiers guilty of Manſlaughter, the other Six, Not Guilty. The two former were recommitted to Goal, and the ſix were diſcharged.

His Majeſty's Ship Glaſgow ſailed laſt Thurſday for England: In her went Paſſengers, James Murray, Eſq; Capt. Preſton of the 29th Regiment, Lieut. Roſs of the 14th, Lieut Scott, of the Navy, and his Lady, the Lady of Capt. Lemoyne of the Royal Train of Artillery, Capt. Atherton, who was commiſſioned in the Ranging Service by General Amherſt, & Mr. Robert Fletcher, of Halifax, Printer and Stationer.

Capt. Hood in the Brig Lydia ſailed laſt Thurſday for London.—Winkford Tonge, Eſq; & Mr. Giles Tidmarſh, of Nova-Scotia, and Mr. John Lovel, of this Town, went Paſſengerrs.

Capt. Smithwick ſailed the ſame day for Grenada, in whom went Paſſenger Mr. Samuel Cary of Charleſtown.

Yeſterday ſe'nnight a Child of Mr. George Trott, was baptiſed by the Rev. Dr. Byles, by the Name of George Whitefield.

The ſame Evening, at the quarterly charity-meeting, at Faneuil-hall, an excellent ſermon, well adapted to the occaſion was preached by the Rev. Mr. Simeon Howard. There was 133l. 19s. old Tenor, collected for the benefit of the poor.

Laſt Thurſday was obſerved here as a Day of public Thankſgiving, & Prayer.

The *Royal-Exchange Tavern* in King-Street, Boſton, New-England, being now repaired and fitted for the Reception of Company, will be opened THIS DAY as a COFFEE-HOUSE, by ABIGAIL STONEMAN from Rhode-Iſland, who begs Leave to acquaint the Public, That ſhe keeps ready furniſh'd Lodgings, conſtant or occaſional Boarders; and where ſhe hopes for the Continuance of her former, and begs the Favour of future Cuſtomers.

Boſton, 10th Dec. 1770. ABIGAIL STONEMAN.

To be ſold in *Little-Cambridge*,

A Tract of Land with the Buildings thereon, conſiſting of a Dwelling-Houſe, Barn, Bark-Houſe, Tan Yard, &c. well ſituated for carrying on Trade of various Sorts, being upon the Great Road leading from Boſton to Connecticut, near where there are many Hundred Hides ſold in a Year. Alſo very good Fruit for Cyder. Enquire of Joſeph Cook, living on the Premiſes. Goods for Merchandizing and Shopkeeping, may be brought by Water within about half a Mile of ſaid Place. A very ſpeedy Sale is deſired.

ALL Perſons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Eſtate of Mr. David Newell, late of Charleſtown, Cooper, deceas'd, are deſired to ſend in their Accounts to Mary Newell of ſaid Charleſtown, Adminiſtratrix on ſaid Eſtate, in Order for Settlement.

THE Proprietors of Lands in the Province of Maine holding under the Will of Bridget Phillips, late of Boſton, deceas'd, are hereby notified to meet at the Vernon's Head in ſaid Boſton, on Wedneſday the 2d of January next enſuing, at 6 o'Clock, P. M. then & there

To raiſe Monies to defray ſuch Charges as ſaid Proprietors have been or may be at, and to chooſe Officers for aſſeſſing and collecting the ſame.

To grant ſuch Tract or Tracts to Settlers or others upon ſuch Conditions and Limitations as ſhall be appointed.

To determine what Encouragement the Proprietors will give towards the Settlement of one or more Townſhips.

To receive the report of any Committee or Committees reſpecting the laying out any Part of ſaid Land in Townſhips.

To appropriate any Quantity of Land within ſuch Townſhips as are already laid out or may hereafter be laid out for particular Purpoſes.

To authorize ſome Perſon or Perſons to ſettle the Boundaries with ſuch Perſons or Proprietors as own Lands contiguous to any Part of ſaid Propriety.

To appoint one or more Perſons to admit Settlers, as ſhall from Time to Time be tho't neceſſary, in the Name and Behalf of the Proprietors.

To appoint an Agent or Agents to proſecute Treſpaſſes; and to do ſuch other Matters as ſhall be tho't to be advantageous.

At the Deſire of Five of ſaid Proprietors in Writing.

SAMUEL ADAMS, Proprietors Clerk.

TO-MORROW,

At TEN o'Clock in the Morning,

Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

At the Auction Room in Queen-ſtreet,

A Variety of Houſe Furniture,

conſiſting of Mohogony Dining Tables, Feather Beds and Bedding, 2 Suits of Curtains, Chairs, ſome beautiful China and Glaſs Ware, &c. &c. &c.

J. Ruſſell, Auctioneer.

On FRIDAY next,

At TEN o'Clock in the Morning,

Will be Sold by Public Vendue, at the Auction-Room in Queen-Street,

A variety of *Engliſh* GOODS,

among which are, Broad Cloths, 3-4 7-8 and yard wide Iriſh Linnen, 7-8 & yard wide Manchester Cotton Checks, Lungee and Romal Handkerchiefs, Bengalls, Dowlaſſes, Huckabucks, Oznabrigs, Ribbons, &c. &c. &c.——

Alſo, 16 Kegs white Lead ground in Oil damaged, 18 ditto but little damaged, 2 Kegs Verdigreaſe and 11 Firkins Spruce Oaker, all ground in Oil.

*** Sale will begin at Ten with the Engliſh Goods, and the Painters Colours be put up at Twelve o'Clock.

J. Ruſſell, Auctioneer.

JOSEPH PALMER, deſigning ſoon to embark for England, deſires all to whom he is indebted to apply immediately for Payment; And all who are indebted to him are deſired to pay their reſpective Balances,

He has to ſell at his Store on Minot's T,

The beſt of Spermaceti Candles, and Philadelphia FLOUR.

Alſo to be Sold at the above Store, beſt white Sugars, by the Hogſhead, Barrel, or ſmaller Quantity, Jamaica Spirits, Weſt-India Rum, Chocolate warranted of the beſt Quality——All the above Articles will be ſold very low for Caſh.

TO BE SOLD,

By *RALPH FISHER*,

Nearly oppoſite the Governor's.

A Quantity of Clothier's Shears newly Imported, with Clothier's Jack Cards, Wool Cards & Cotton Cards, Ground Redwood, Madder, and all Sorts of Dies for Goods—Hay Seed of all Sorts—The beſt of French and Spaniſh Indigo.

TO BE SOLD, BY

CHARLES HAMOCK,

At his WINE-CELLAR, in Royal-Exchange-Lane,

A general Aſſortment of WINES and SPIRITS, neat and genuine, as imported, viz.

Choice old Sterling Madeira—Canary—Tent—Malaga—Teneriffe—Frontiniac—Weſt India Rum—Liſbon—Cherry—Calcavilla—Red Port—Claret—Paſaudia—French Brandy—Jamaica Spirits—Vinegar, &c.

N. B. All the above Liquors is to be ſold by large or ſmall Quantities, as cheap for Caſh, as can be had in the Town of Boſton, according to their Goodneſs.

All Perſons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Eſtate of Mr. John Potter, late of Boſton, Innholder, deceas'd, are deſired to bring in their Accounts to Mr. Nathaniel Wales of ſaid Boſton, Executor to ſaid Eſtate. *To be Sold at private Sale,*

The Houſhold Furniture of ſaid Deceaſed; inquire of ſaid Wales.

Juſt Imported from *Virginia*,

And to be Sold cheap for Caſh at the Sign of the Croſs-Piſtols, Fore Street, BOSTON.

SOME mild ſmoaking, alſo the beſt of Pigtail and Leaf Tobacco; choice Scotch Snuff inferior to none, Rappee Snuff, and all Sorts of Tobacco in common Uſe amongſt us, manufactured by, A. GILLESPIE.

N.B. Caſh given for empty Snuff Bottles; alſo would exchange a Schooner about 30 Tons, for a Sloop or Schooner 50 or 60 Tons.

For *CHARLESTOWN, S. Carolina.*

The Ship ALEXANDER, JOHN DORRINGTON, Maſter, A prime Sailor, well found, has very neat and convenient Accommodations for Paſſengers, and will ſail on or before the 1ſt Day of January next.

Freighters and Paſſengers may apply to John Bernard, at his Store in King-Street, or to the Maſter on board the Ship now laying at Richie's Wharf, North End.

For *Edenton* in *North-Carolina*,

THE Sloop Sally, Timothy Jarvis, Maſter, will ſail in about 15 Days: For Freight or Paſſage apply to Henry Baſs, at his Store near the Golden Ball, or to the Maſter on board ſaid Veſſel laying at Barrett's Wharff. Decem. 10, 1770.

Publick Notice is hereby given,

That the Dwelling-Houſe, Out-Houſes, and Land contiguous, lately belonging to *James Reed*, late of Cambridge, Tanner, deceas'd, will be Sold to the higheſt Bidder on the third Monday in January next, (being the 21ſt Day of the ſame Month): The Sale to be made at the ſame Houſe, at Four of the Clock in the Afternoon of ſaid Day; to be Sold by Order of the Juſtices of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas within and for the County of Middleſex, for the Payment of the ſaid Deceaſed's juſt Debts, &c. *Cambridge, Dec.* 8, 1770.

(a) vid page 328. (1) page 320 — Vin dex his Com men ts on this Trial pa. 325 of Phi lan thr opin Fav e of y Trial 365 of Tri al of e y Sol die rs pa. 785.

of y e maſſacre

& vide the Narrative Page 659. [redacted] An Unaccountable Verdict this, and [redacted] dreadful conſequences will enſue from it, if ever Soldiers are poſted here again!

By Mr Samuel Adams.

To the PRINTERS.

THE trial of Capt. Preſton and the Soldiers (a) who were indicted for the murder of Meſſrs. Gray, Maverick, Caldwell, Carr and Attucks, on the fatal fifth of March laſt, occaſions much ſpeculation in this Town: And whatever may be the ſentiments of men of the cooleſt minds abroad, concerning the iſſue of this trial, we are not to doubt, but the Court, the Jury, the Witneſſes, and the Council on both ſides, have conſciencioufly acquitted themſelves: To be ſure, no one in his ſenſes will venture to affirm the contrary.

I am free to declare my opinion, that a cauſe of ſo great importance, not only to this town, but to all his Majeſty's ſubjects, eſpecially to the inhabitants of cities and ſea-port towns, who are expos'd to have troops (b) poſted among them, whenever the *preſent adminiſtration* ſhall take it into their heads in his Majeſty's name to ſend them; ſuch a cauſe, I ſay, ought to be fairly ſtated to the public; that we may from thence learn how far we are bound to ſubmit to every band of ſoldiers we may meet with in the ſtreets, and in what inſtances we may venture to interpoſe and prevent their murdering thoſe whom *we may think* to be innocent perſons, without being liable to be cenſured for acting unlawfully, if we eſcape with our lives, or charg'd with bringing our blood on our own heads, if we ſhould fall victims to their rage and cruelty.

It was a queſtion (c) put by the chief magiſtrate of this province to the officer who commanded on that bloody evening, "Did you not know that you ſhould not have fired without the order of a civil magiſtrate". And it was ſworn in court in the caſe of Capt. Preſton, that he anſwered, "I did it to ſave my Sentry": But whatever his anſwer was, or however "*unſatisfactory*" to his Honor, the queſtion plainly implies that it was the judgment of his Honor, that the ſoldiers could not juſtify themſelves in firing upon the people without the order of the civil magiſtrate. Yet they *did* fire without ſuch orders, and killed five of his Majeſty's good ſubjects; moſt, if not all of whom were at that time, for ought that has yet appear'd, in the peace of God and the King! They not only fired without the orders of the civil magiſtrate, but they *never called for one*, which they might *eaſily* have done—They went down of *their own* accord, arm'd with muſquets, and bayonets fix'd, preſuming that they were cloath'd with as much authority by the law of the land, as the Poſſe Comitatus of the county with the high ſheriff at their head—How little regard is due to the word of a m—r, who would fain have *flatter'd* us into a belief that the troops were ſent here *to aid* the civil magiſtrate, and were never to act without one! And let me obſerve, how fatal are the effects, the danger of which I long ago mention'd, of poſting a ſtanding army among a free people!

If his Honor was not miſtaken in his judgment, and I preſume he was not, viz. that it was unlawful for them to fire without the order of the civil magiſtrate, they were certainly from the beginning, at leaſt very imprudent and *fool-hardy*, in going down, arm'd as they were, with *weapons of death*, without the direction of the civil magiſtrate; eſpecially, if they intended to fire, *if they ſhould judge* there ſhould be occaſion for it, as I think it is manifeſt they did.——When Captain Preſton was aſked, Whether the ſoldiers intended to fire, he anſwer'd they *could not* fire without his orders: No one will pretend that they had not ſtrength or ſkill to pull their trickers; but by the rules of the army, *their own* rules, they were reſtrained from firing till he firſt gave them orders: Yet contrary to thoſe very rules they all did fire; all but one, and he did all he could to fire, for his gun fluſh'd in the pan—It is ſaid that when it was urg'd by the council for the crown, that by *the rules of law* they ought to have retreated if they were in danger of their lives; it was anſwered, that by *the rules of the army* they were chain'd as it were to their poſt—that they *dared not* to retreat without the orders of their captain—that in ſo doing they would have 'expos'd themſelves to a ſentence of death in a court martial:'—Yet we have it from *great authority* that they would have been diſtracted if they had not fired, upon a ſuppoſition that they were in danger; altho' by the ſame rules of war they *could* not or *dared* not fire, as the captain declared, without his order—I mention this to ſhow that by the *rules of war* they could not have *fired* any more than they could have *retreated*, till the captain order'd them; and they expos'd themſelves to be ſhot by the ſentence of a court martial if they did *fire*, as much as they would have done if they had *retreated* without his order—Certainly it will not be ſaid, it was more becoming the *bravery* of a Britiſh ſoldier, to ſtand his ground againſt the ſubjects of his own King, and kill them upon the ſpot, than to have retreated and deſerted the *glorious cauſe*, and thus have ſaved the lives of his Majeſty's ſubjects.

The behavior of the party as they went from the main guard diſcover'd an haughty air—they puſh'd their bayonets and damn'd the people as they went along—and when they arriv'd at their poſt, one witneſs who is a young gentleman of a liberal education and an unſpotted character, declared, that when they came down there were about ten perſons round the ſentry—that one of the priſoners whom he particularly named, loaded his gun, puſhed him with his bayonet and damn'd him—that about fifty or ſixty perſons came down with the party, and that he *did not obſerve the people preſs on*. Another declared, that when the ſoldiers *were loading*, about a dozen ſurrounded them, and that ſeveral of them ſtruck *their guns*—that he ſaw ice or ſnow balls thrown, but did not apprehend himſelf or the ſoldiers in danger by any thing he ſaw—This witneſs was very near the ſoldiers; and will any one wonder, that when the ſoldiers were to all appearance meditating the death of people by *loading their guns*, while there was *no apparent danger to them*, ſome of the people ſhould ſtrike their guns, to prevent the miſchief which they ſeem'd to be reſolv'd upon. —Another declared, that one of the priſoners whom he alſo named, ſtruck him upon the arm with his bayonet as the party came down *before they formed*; and that he had then told Capt. Preſton that *every body was about diſperſing*—The characters of theſe witneſſes will not be conteſted. Such a conduct ſurely did not diſcover the moſt *peaceable* diſpoſition in this *lawful* aſſembly of ſoldiers (e)—One would think that they intended to aſſaſſinate thoſe, who they had no reaſon to think had the leaſt inclination to injure them—If theſe are not inſtances of aſſault, I know not what an aſſault is: And if they were not an unlawful aſſembly before, it may well be ſuppos'd they were *at this time* doing an unlawful act—an act that to beſure very ill became gentlemen ſoldiers ſent here to curb a rebellious ſpirit and keep the peace: But there is a colouring at hand; and becauſe this party did not knock a witneſs down, or run him thro', who had the audacity to refuſe at their *ſovereign order* to move out of the way for them as they paſs'd the ſtreet from the main guard to the cuſtom-houſe, tho' he had then been puſh'd with a bayonet by one of them, it is ſufficient to convince all the world of their *lamb-like* meekneſs and *immaculate* innocence.

I have in a former paper conſider'd ſoldiers when quarter'd in free cities, in the light of other inhabitants, under the ſame *direction* of the civil magiſtrate and the ſame *controul* of the law of the land; and that by *this law*, like all other men, they are to be protected, govern'd, reſtrain'd, rewarded or puniſh'd. If then a ſoldier has the right in common with other men, to arm himſelf for his defence when he thinks there is a neceſſity for it, he has certainly no more right than they, to uſe his weapons of death at *random*; or at all under a pretence of ſuppreſſing riots, or any other pretence, without the preſence of the civil magiſtrate, unleſs his own life is in danger, and he *cannot retreat*: Such a liberty would tend to increaſe the diſorder rather than ſuppreſs it, and would endanger life rather than ſave it: In the inſtances I have mention'd, the lives of the ſoldiers were not in danger from the men whom they aſſaulted (e): This was early in the tragical ſcene, and it was an aſſault *perſonally* upon thoſe who had not attempted to do them the leaſt injury: How far their lives were in danger afterwards, and who were in fault, ſhall be the ſubject of *free Enquiry* in a future paper.

(a) VINDEX.

WILLIAM BILLINGS

TAKES this Method to inform the Public, that his Compoſition of Church-Muſick intitled, The NEW ENGLAND PSALM SINGER, is publiſhed, and to be had at Edes and Gill's Printing Office in Queen Street; at Deacon Elliot's under Liberty-Tree; at Mr. Joſiah Flagg's in Fiſh-Street; and at Mr. Gillam Baſs's, near the Flat Conduit—where Subſcribers and other Purchaſers may apply for Books.——Thoſe Perſons that have Subſcription Papers in their Hands, are deſired to leave them at Edes and Gill's Office; and in ſo doing, they will oblige their humble Servant,

WILLIAM BILLINGS.

P. S. Any Gentlemen Subſcribers, or others that incline to purchaſe, who reſide in the County of Plymouth, may be ſupply'd by applying to Capt. Joſeph Cuſhing in Hanover, near North-River Bridge.

TO BE LETT,

An End of a Houſe in Long-Lane: Enquire of Edes & Gill.

A wet Nurſe, with a good Breaſt of Milk, is wanted immediately in a reputable Family: Enquire of Edes & Gill.

Wants a Place in a Family, a young Woman with a good Breaſt of Milk. Enquire of Edes and Gill.

TO BE SOLD

By Benjamin Church,

On THURSDAY EVENING next,

At his uſual Place of Sale;

BRoad Cloths, Fine Midling and Coarſe of various Colours—Forreſt Cloths—Serges—Shalloons—Brolioet—Burdetts—Allopeens—Iriſh Hollands—Dowlas—Checks—Oznabrigs—Mens & Womens Hoſe—Lawns—Cambricks—Handkerchiefs—Caps—Hatts—Houſhold Furniture—as Tables, Mehogany Chairs—Deſk—Looking Glaſſes, &c. Warranted Watches, &c. &c. &c.

A Woman wants to go into a Gentleman's Family, that can be well recommended. Enquire of Edes and Gill.

Choice SOLE-LEATHER,

Tanned with Hemlock, to be ſold cheap for Caſh, By the Quantity or ſingle Side,

By Peter Boyer, & Co.

At their Store oppoſite the Golden-Ball—Merchants Row.

ALSO,

Beſt Jamaica Sugar, and Rum, Green Coffee, Ravens-Duck, &c. &c.

On TUESDAY Evening next,

Will be ſold by PUBLIC VENDUE, at the Auction-Room, Foot of Royal-Exchange Lane, over Mr. THOMAS WALLEY's Store.

A large & valuable Aſſortment Goods,

——*Among which are,*——

COarſe and fine Broad Cloths of different Colours, crimſon and ſcarlet Baizes, Duffil Blankets, Breeches Patterns, worſted Hoſe, Iriſh Linnen, cotton and linnen Checks, ſtript Hollands, Bedtick; Barcelona, Kenting and Linnen Handkerchiefs, Callicoes, flower'd and plain Lawns, Mancheſter Velvets, Writing Paper by the Ream, 12 Bolts Oznabrigs, new and ſecond-hand Silver Watches, Wearing Apparel, &c.

Alſo, one Caſe of Drawers, Deſks, Chairs, Tables, with ſeveral other Sorts of Houſe Furniture.

William Hunter, Auctioneer.

Tueſday Evening next, at half after Five preciſely.

TO BE SOLD,

Three Tracts of Land, conſiſting of Upland, Meadow and Swamp, containing about 44 Acres, with two Houſes and a Barn thereon, lying at a Place called the STAGE at Chatham, in the County of Barnſtable. For Particulars, enquire of Kenelm Winſlow, Eſq; at Harwich, James Jackſon & Henry Leddel at Boſton.

Stolen laſt Night out of my Houſe in Ipſwich, a Silver Tankard, marked M. J. on the Handle, and three large Silver Spoons, all mark'd F. F. to M. D. —If they are offered to Sale, 'tis deſired they may be ſtopt, and Notice given. And any Perſon that will ſecure the Thief, ſo that the Goods may be recovered, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid, by JOSEPH DANA.

Ipſwich, Nov. 30, 1770.

TO-MORROW EVENING.

Will be Sold by Public Vendue, at the Auction-Room North Side of the Market.

A Variety of Woollens, Linnen, and other Engliſh Goods. Alſo, new and ſecond-hand Silver Watches, Wearing Apparrel, &c. &c. &c.

TO-MORROW EVENING.

A. Bowman, Auctioneer.

N. B. At ſaid Auction-Room may be had new Silver Watches, and Floor Carpets of all Sizes, (by private Sale.)

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *BOSTON.*

ENTERED IN.

Sloop Endeavor, Holt, Annapolis. Sloop Succeſs, Cordis, Newfoundland. Schooner Abigail, Snow; Brig. John, Gray, Maryland. Sloop Hannah, Hancock, New-York. Sloop Eagle, Edgertown; Sloop Betſey, Deming; Schooner Lucinda, Wright, New-London. Sloop Sally, Jarvis, Fort-Cumberland. Sloop Molly, Chapman, Philadelphia. Brigantine Jamaica-Packet, Dismore, Jamaica.

CLEARED OUT.

Schooner Peggy, Godfrey, North-Carolina. Schooner Sally, Doane; Schooner Fair Lady, Allen; Schooner Lucy, Gorham; Sloop Sally, Dunn, Virginia. Sloop Dolphin, Cuſhing; Schooner Suſanna, Somes, Maryland. Brigantine Welcome, Smithwick, Grenada. Sloop Polly, Atwood; Schooner Induſtry, Cowell; Sloop Hope, Binney; Sloop Suſanna, Mayo, Weſt-Indies. Ship Rockingham, Reed, London. Ship America, Boas, Truro in Great-Britain.

OUTWARD BOUND.

Brigantine Molly, Snow; Sloop Sally, Atkins, Weſt-Indies. Schooner Lucy, Gorham, Virginia. Sloop John and Abiel, Davis; Schooner Paſcal Pauli, Tower, North-Carolina. Schooner Matilda, Pierpont, Weſtern-Iſlands. Brig Pauli, Hall, London. Sloop Sally, Howe; Sloop Lydia, Squire, New-Haven. Schooner Elizabeth, Larkum, Maryland.

Burials in the Town of BOSTON, ſince our laſt, Ten Whites, One Black.

Baptiz'd in the ſeveral Churches, Four.

High Water at BOSTON, *for this preſent Week.*

Monday, 13 min. after 6		Friday, 46 min. after 9	
Tueſday, 7 min. after 7		Saturday, 36 min. af. 10	
Wedneſday, 58 m. aft. 7		Lord's Day, 26 m. af. 11	
Thurſday, 52 min. af. 8		Moon's laſt Q. 9 D. 8 M.	

(a) vide the Narrative page 659 & Governor Hutchinson v Minister.

(b) Vide page 327. (a) See the Trial of the Soldiers Page 785

(c) vid pa. 361 of y Narrative (d) vid. arrival of Troops &c pa. 263. Vol 2

(e) vid Narrative of the Maſſacre pa 659

A DIALOGUE between a LAWYER and a PRINTER.

Lawyer. YOU are one of those, I find, that were so imprudent as to publish the letters of *Junius*: what could be your motive for doing so?

Printer. I thought the letter of *Junius* was a masterly performance, and would be acceptable to my readers; and that this was my reason for inserting it.

Lawyer. A very fine reason indeed, Sir! because it was a masterly performance, and would be liked by your customers, you printed it without considering it was a *Libel*, for which you might be prosecuted.

Printer. I did not know it was a *Libel*; nor do I believe it so now; because you gentlemen of the Law differ amongst yourselves so greatly about the nature of a *Libel*, and cannot agree what constitutes it. Some of you assert, that *Falsehood* must be joined to defamation, to make a *Libel*; whilst others of you say, that *Truth* may be a *Libel*, and that the *Falsehood* of it is *immaterial*: And since Lawyers themselves cannot agree what is a *Libel*, how should Printers know?

Lawyer. You might have known, Sir, that it was a paper which reflected highly on persons of the greatest authority, and therefore that it could not be otherwise than *libellous* in its nature; for whatever publication cast any reflection upon persons in power *is a Libel*, and ought to be punished as such.

Printer. How! Sir! If the publication be nothing but strict *Truth*.

Lawyer. Whether it be true or false, it is equally a *Libel*.

Printer. With submission, Sir, that is a doctrine, which, I apprehend, can never be *Law*, and for this very plain reason: Our *Laws* were all made consonant to, & in support of our happy *constitution*; but if your *doctrine was Law*, then *our constitution* might be totally subverted & destroyed by *such Law*; and therefore I conclude, *it never can be Law*.

Lawyer. If you can shew me how *my doctrine* would subvert the *constitution*, I will admit *it is not Law*.

Printer. Nothing upon earth can be easier than *to prove that*; for if the people of England were liable by *Law* to be punished for publishing the *Truth of Those* who are entrusted by them with the management of their affairs, no person would then dare to complain and publish the *Truth* about their misconduct, though it was ever so grievous, oppressive, and tyrannical; and consequently the servants of the public would be their absolute tyrants, & might lay the most cruel oppressions upon them, might subvert all their laws, might punish them for the most innocent actions, and might deprive them of all their rights & liberties, at their pleasure, and with the utmost security; and no man durst open his mouth, and publish the *Truth* of such wicked proceedings. And now, Sir, if this would not be totally destroying our constitution, I don't know what would.

Lawyer. The people, in such case might apply for redress in a constitutional way to their Representatives in Parliament.

Printer. Were the people to complain of the misconduct of the Minister to their Representatives in Parliament, when a majority of them were known to be his creatures, and under his influence, could they expect any redress from them? In such case, the people are to take the best care they can of themselves. The people are the origin of all power, and in them all power must end. And surely they who are the Alpha & Omega of power, must have a right to publish the *Truth* of their own servants.

AMES's Almanack for 1771,

To be Sold by *Edes & Gill, R. Draper, and T. & J. Fleet* &c. Where may be also had,

LOW's and STEARN's Almanacks.

TO BE SOLD AT

The Commissary's Office,

opposite to the East-End of Faneuil-Hall Market, a parcel of Men's Wearing Apparel, viz. Coats, Jackets and Breeches, very suitable for the season, cheap for the Cash.

N. B. Some of the said Cloathing may be also had, at the Commissary's Dwelling-House at Charles-Town, near the Meeting-House.

CHOICE CHOCOLATE made and Sold by *John Goldsmith*, at the Corner Shop leading down *John Hancock*, Esq'rs, Wharff, by the large or small Quantities.—Also all Sorts of Groceries.

The Chocolate will be waranted good, and sold at the cheapest Rates.—Cash given for Cocoa.

Cocoa manufactured for Gentlemen in the best Manner.

ALSO, Choice COCOA and Cocoa Nut Shells.

Choice FIRKIN BUTTER, to be Sold by ENOCH GREENLEAF at the South End, near the Hay-Market. Oct. 29. t. b. c. t. f.)

The Managers of Faneuil-Hall

LOTTERY Letter U, hereby Notify the Public, That the Drawing of said Lottery will ABSOLUTELY commence on the 7th of January next at Faneuil-Hall, where those who incline may attend——A few Tickets remain unsold, which if applied for *speedily* may be had of the Managers.

The Members of the Baptist

Committee of Grievances are desired to meet at the House of the Rev'd SAMUEL STILLMAN, in Boston, on Wednesday the 12th of next Month, at 12 o'Clock in the Afternoon, when some Things of Importence will be laid before them. J. DAVIS, Clerk.

Boston, Nov. 22d. 1770.

All Persons indebted to, or that

have any Demands on the Estate of Samuel Payson, late of Roxbury, Tanner, deceased, are desired as soon as possible to bring in their Accounts to William Heath, of said Roxbury, Administrator, on said Estate, in Order for a speedy Settlement. Roxbury, 26th Nov. 1770.

Wanted, a good FARM.

ANY Person that has a good one to dispose of, that will take Real Estate in Boston that will bring in Six per Cent for Pay, may hear of a Purchaser. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

N. B. One that Improvements may be made on, will suit best.

Eastham, November 13, 1770.

THIS is to give public Notice, That a WHALE struck by me the Subscriber on the Day above, said Whale broke away with four Irons, and some Lance Holes from the above Wounds. Said Whale is supposed to have died in the Bay. Whoever shall take up said Whale, on Shore or at Sea, and will give Notice as soon as may be to me the Subscriber, shall have SEVEN DOLLARS Reward, and all necessary Charges paid for Travelling. JOSHUA HARDING.

N. B. It is desired that whoever shall find said Whale, that they immediately open her, and employ People to cut and save the Blubber and Whale-Bone.

WHEREAS an Advertisement dated *Pownalborough*, October 30, 1770, signed *Abiel Lovejoy*, was published in the *Boston-Gazette* of the 19th of November 1770, setting forth, That he had a Lease of one Fourth Part of all the unappropriated Lands belonging to the *Plymouth* Proprietors, or *Kennebeck* Purchase, lying in Common and Undivided, on both Sides the River *Sebastecook*; and notifying said Proprietors that he is determined to improve the said Fourth Part by Building, cutting Grass, Timber, &c. according to the Tenor of his said Lease.

THE Publick are hereby notified, That no Proprietor of the *Kennebeck* Purchase hath ever given any such Lease; and this is to forbid the said *Lovejoy*, and all Persons under him, and all other Persons whatsoever, from Building, cutting Grass, Timber, &c. or committing any Trespass whatsoever on said Lands, or on any other of the Unappropriated Lands whatsoever, within fifteen Miles on each Side *Kennebeck* River, and in Case of their so doing he and they may expect to be prosecuted to the utmost Severity of the Law.

By Order of the Committee of said Proprietors,

Boston, Nov. 21, 1770. HENRY ALLINE, (Prop's Clerk.

TO BE SOLD,

A FARM 26 Miles from Boston, containing

500 Acres, well proportioned as to Orchard, Pasture and Mowing Land, both Upland and Meadow, and lies on a River about a Mile and a half. One Half the Pay down with Security for the other is sufficient.

N. B. About 150 Acres under Improvement, the other is choice Timber Land.

ALSO TO BE LETT,

For a Term of Time, one Half of the Rent to be paid annually in Fencing, &c.

A FARM 27 Miles from Boston, containing

300 Acres, about 200 Acres under good Improvement, with good and large Buildings: the Stock to be Let with it, or sold, consisting of Breeding Mares, Oxen, Cows and young Cattle; and one Score of Store Sheep. A Run of Water constantly through said Farm, and passes within three Rod of the House, and well proportion'd as to Orchard, Pasture and Mowing Land, both English and Meadow, and may be enter'd on immediately; it is desired the Premisses may be view'd before the Snow comes. For further Particulars, inquire of Capt. Henry Stone in Stoughton, and of Mr. David Man in Wrentham, or of Edes & Gill.

A Petition of *William Williams*, and others, Selectmen of *Pittsfield*, in the County of *Berkshire*, in Behalf of said Town—setting forth the Hardships, Difficulties and Expences that have attended the Settlement of the said Town, in making and repairing of Roads, building of Bridges, and a Meeting House, settling a Minister, &c.—And praying that they may be enabled to lay a Tax of *One Penny* per Acre on all the Lands in said Town, Public Lands excepted, for three Years:

In the House of Representatives, Oct. 31, 1770.

Read and *Ordered*, That the Petitioners Notify the Proprietors of said Township of *Pittsfield*, by inserting the Substance of this Petition, and Order thereon, in two of the *Boston* News-Papers, viz. Edes & Gill's & Draper's, three Weeks successively, that they shew Cause (if any they have) on the second Wednesday of the next Session of the General Court, why the Prayer thereof should not be granted. Sent up for Concurrence.

T. CUSHING, Speak'r.

In Council, November 2d, 1770. Read & concur'd.

JOHN COTTON, D. Sec'ry.

THE Treasurer of the Province,

hereby gives Notice to the defective Constables and Collectors of Taxes, that he expects they respectively pay off their Arrearages by the Tenth of January next, otherwise he shall think it his Duty to send out his Warrants of Distress indiscriminately against those that shall then be delinquent.

Those Persons also, that are indebted to the Province by Bond for Lands sold them, are hereby notified, that the Honorable House of Representatives have directed him to call upon them to discharge their Obligations.

The respective Sheriffs of the Province, are likewise directed to make Returns of the Executions committed to them by the Treasurer against defective Constables and Collectors by the first of January next.

His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, in the respective Counties of the Province, are also hereby called upon forthwith to account with the Treasurer for the Fines they have received appropriated for the Support of Government.

The Select-Men and Assessors of the several Towns, Districts and Parishes within this Province, are also Notified that the Act of this Government empowering and directing the Treasurer to levy and apportion a Tax of Ninety-two Thousand five Hundred Pounds upon the several Towns, Districts and Parishes, (in Obedience to which he issued his Warrants directing them to assess the Inhabitants for their respective Proportions) is repealed; And that a Tax only for *Twenty five Thousand Pounds* is ordered to be levied and assessed this Year: And that he shall with *all* convenient Speed issue his Warrants directed to them to assess the Inhabitants for their respective Proportions of said Sum. They are therefore to surcease acting by Virtue of his former Warrants.

TREASURY OFFICE, November 22, 1770.

John Noble,

TAKES this Method to acquaint the Public, That he has left the Stage, which Weekly goes from hence to Portsmouth, and now Rides Post between Boston and Portsmouth; and may be spoke with at his Lodgings at Mr. Thomas Hubbart's the Sign of Admiral Vernon in King-Street, from the usual Time of his coming in on Saturday Evenings 'till early on Tuesday Morning.

Benjamin Hart

HEREBY acquaints the Publick, That he has left Riding single Horse Post between *Boston* and *Portsmouth*, and now conveys Passengers from *Boston* to any Town between it and *Portsmouth*, and from thence to *Boston* in the same Post Stage, Curricle or Coach, lately improved by Mr. *John Noble*. He sets out from *Boston* every Friday Morning, and from *Portsmouth* Tuesday Mornings following: He will engage to reach *Newbury* the same Night as he leaves *Boston*, as he keeps fresh Horses at *Ipswich* for that Purpose. He is to be spoke with at Mr. *Thomas Hubbart's*, the Sign of Admiral *Vernon*, King-Street, from Wednesday Evenings, till early Friday Mornings, where all Baggage, Bundles, &c. will be receiv'd, and carefully deliver'd as directed. At *Portsmouth* Passages, &c. may be engaged of him, or of Mr. *John Stavers*, Sign of the Earl of *Halifax*, where all Baggage, Bundles, &c. are deliver'd, and also receiv'd for *Boston*——Half the Fare to be paid on engaging a Passage, that no Persons may be disappointed. The above Conveyance has been found very useful, and is now more so, as there is another Curricle or Coach improv'd by *Jos. S. Hart*, which sets off from *Portsmouth* the same Day this does from *Boston*, by which an Opportunity offers for Travellers twice a Week from either Place. He therefore hopes for Encouragement from Gentlemen, Ladies, Travellers, &c. who may depend on Fidelity and Dispatch, and their Favours gratefully acknowledged by their humble Servant.

N. B. Enquiry may be made at *Charlestown*, at Mr. *Joseph Hopkin's*, near the *Three Cranes*.

A few Bags of choice COTTON, to be Sold cheap for Cash, by SAMUEL BRECK, at his Store, he South Corner of *Green's* Wharff.——

Where also may be had,

A general Assortment of West-India GOODS and GROCERIES.

POTASH KETTLES.

Of two Sizes, by particular Direction, made much thicker than usual, large Potash Coolers, Iron Stoves very suitable for Shops or small Rooms, at the low Price of 4 Dollars a Piece. All Kinds of Iron hollow Ware. Large & small Anchors. New-England Rum, and Philadelphia *new* FLOUR, to be SOLD by

BENJAMIN ANDREWS, Jun.

Opposite the Swing Bridge,

Or *exchang'd* for Flaxseed, Potash, Pearlash, or Salts.

N. B. Said *Andrews* has to sell two Schooners of 44 & 54 Ton.

TO BE SOLD, a hearty, likely strong Negro Fellow of about 28 Years Old, he has some good Qualifications, he is sober and good natur'd, but is a Runaway, a Thief and a Liar. If such a Negro will suit any Person to send out of the Province, they may hear of him if they apply soon to Edes and Gill.

To be Sold, a Farm lying in *Leominster*,

about 45 Miles from Boston, containing between 60 and 70 Acres, consisting of Orchard, Mowing and Plough-Land. There is two good Dwelling-Houses and a new Barn thereon. Said Farm is about two Miles from the Meeting House in said Town. For further Particulars inquire of the Printers.

Boston, Printed by EDES & GILL, *in Queen-Street.* 1770.

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// See Junius's Letters in Index Vol. 2. ff